



COMMISSION FOR UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Quality the Agenda

UNIVERSITY STATISTICS

2022/2023

PREFACE

The Commission for University Education (CUE) is mandated by the Universities Act 2012 to oversee university education through promoting its objectives. Section 5 (k) of the Act, obligates the Commission to collect, analyze, maintain and disseminate university data. In that regard, the Commission collects data on specified parameters from universities annually.

Accurate and reliable data is vital for planning, resource allocation, decision-making and crafting policies. It is therefore incumbent upon the Commission to be steadfast in collecting accurate, valid and reliable data. In addition, the data collected should be maintained in a secure database. Once the data has been validated, it will be published and disseminated through various channels including the CUE website so that it is accessible to all stakeholders. This would promote harmony in policy making and projections since data would be derived from a common source, thus minimizing disparities in reports about the university sector. There will also be greater efficiency in the delivery of services and implementation of projects. It was noted that universities have grudgingly accepted the use of Universities Education management System (UEMIS) to submit data. This is encouraging and we are confident that future calls for data submission will be responded to without delays which have been witnessed in the past. We are also hopeful that the data which has not been forthcoming in some areas will be provided when the call is made.

This report will be useful to educators, planners, policy makers and other players in various State departments and the private sector.

I wish to extend my sincere gratitude to the team that put together this document, which will indeed provide useful information to the university sector and especially the researchers.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Compilation of the 2022/2023 University Statistics Report would not have been possible without the immense contribution of several people. First, I would like to thank the Commission fraternity for their steadfast support during the process of developing the online Data Collection Module.

Secondly, I would like to thank both public and private universities for providing data on the thematic areas which have been analyzed in this report and for working closely with the Commission to validate the data so that the report captures accurately all the information they provided.

Last but certainly not least, I would like to express my deepest appreciation to the team in the Division of Planning, Research and Innovation for the time and commitment to the task of producing this important report.

DR. DAVID MUTHAKA

DEPUTY COMMISSION SECRETARY, PLANNING RESEARCH & INNOVATION

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

The Commission for University Education is established under the Universities Act No.42 of 2012 is charged with the mandate that encompasses the monitoring the status of university education and spearheading discourse on issues pertaining to research and innovation initiatives. This is in addition to the overall mandate of ensuring that the education provided by all universities in Kenya meets the required standards. As such, the Commission seeks to be a leading regulator and custodian of quality for relevant and sustainable university education aligned to Goal No. 4 of SDGs to “Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities”.

1.2 University Education in Kenya

The university subsector in Kenya has expanded rapidly over the last three decades. From a single public university (the University of Nairobi) and a single private university (the USIU) in 1970, the total number of fully-fledged universities had increased to 64 (37 public and 27 private) universities and 15 at various stages of accreditation (CUE, 2024). This comprises a total of 79 universities: making Kenya one of the countries in Africa with the largest number of higher education systems in Africa (Table 1.1).

Table 0.1: Number of Universities in Kenya (2022/2023)

University Category	2023	2024
Chartered Public Universities	37	37
Chartered Private universities	25	27
Private Universities with Letters of Interim Authority (LIA)	8	7
Public university Constituent Colleges	6	6
Private University Constituent Colleges	3	2
	79	79

There were two changes observed in the university categories. There was an increase of 2 in the number of Chartered Private Universities and a decrease of 1 each in Private Universities with Letters of Interim Authority (LIA) and Private University Constituent Colleges.

The growth in the number of public and private universities in Kenya has been accompanied by a corresponding growth in student enrolments (CUE, 2018). The rise in new courses offered by universities, the upgrading of public university constituent colleges to fully-fledged universities, the establishment of more constituent colleges and the expansion of private universities has boosted access to university education. Thus, while there were about 3,000 students enrolled in the university in 1970, over the years the number of students enrolled rose steadily, reaching 67,558 students in 2003/2004. By the end of 2013, enrolments in public universities had reached 276,349 students (Nganga, 2014).

CHAPTER TWO: METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

University data is critical as the Government to plan, forecast and provide for needs in the university education sector. As a regulator, the Commission is committed to collecting, analyzing and maintaining data for use by government, researchers and other stakeholders who require university education statistics. This effort is based on the belief that in a dynamic, knowledge-driven world, no meaningful national development can be achieved without feeding the national statistical database with timely and reliable data.

The data collected from universities covered the following areas in the university: student enrolment, staff data, graduation, staff and student publications, innovations, and student discipline. This data lays the foundation for statistical information which will offer a reliable database for designing evidence-based policy in universities in Kenya and forms the basis for further research and analysis. Policy makers, researchers, postgraduate students, State Departments, Non-Governmental Organizations, and numerous other stakeholders in the education sector will find this data invaluable.

2.2 Design and Scope of Data Collection

The target population was all public and private universities in Kenya. At the time of collecting the data, there were a total of 79 Public and Private Universities licensed to operate in Kenya.

A Data Collection Module within the University Education Management Information System (UEMIS) was developed by the Commission for University Education (CUE) with the support of experts from the DynaSoft Business Solutions. The module had nine templates for the Key data required namely: (a) Student enrolment, (b) Teaching Staff, (c) Non -Teaching Staff; (d) Graduation data; Staff and Student Publication as well as Discipline data. The tool captured enrolment of students in public and private universities desegregated by gender, academic level, country of origin and disability. For academic staff, gender, academic qualification and tenure (i.e. whether full time or part time) were captured in the tool. A call for data submission using the University Education Management Information System (UEMIS). Data officers were required to login to the UEMIS system, download the data templates and enter the required data before uploading it in a prescribed format.

The Research department (CUE) organized a series of virtual meetings, hosted on Microsoft Teams, engaging representatives from universities. The primary objective of these sessions was to address challenges encountered by data officers during the submission process. The overarching goals were to ensure the quality and accuracy of data submitted to the CUE, streamline the submission process, and respond to any queries or concerns from participating institutions.

The discussions provided a platform for data officers to share their experiences and seek clarification on specific requirements. This exchange of ideas facilitated a deeper understanding of the challenges faced by different universities and enabled the identification of common issues.

2.3 Limitations of Data

There were several challenges that were encountered in collecting data from universities which affected the efficiency and effectiveness of the module. First were the poor records of universities of the key parameters data, particularly those for identification such as Students' ID, Birth Certificate Numbers and Passport Numbers. These were the primary identifiers which lends credence and accuracy of the data collected. This caused huge delays keying in and uploading data. Secondly, it emerged that most universities do record data of students County of residence as well as ethnic diversity, yet this was part of the student profile data required. Consequently, most of those fields remained blank spaces. The same case applied to Staff data. Thirdly, the record of staff and student publications as well as innovations were not easily accessible. It took an inordinately long time to retrieve them. Even upon retrieval, it lacked critical details of verification like Staff ID, link to the publication, year of publication/registration Document Object Identification (DOI) numbers etc. Fourthly, the frequent changes of the office bearers in the university affected the consistency of data processing and uploads. When officers who had been given the credentials of logging in to enter, upload or approve data vacated their offices, the transition to new officers delayed and sometimes stalled the process for a long time.

Finally, is the technical capacity of the officers who had been nominated to handle university data. Most of them lacked the versatility and wherewithal to navigate through the process of data entry and submission. This also contributed to the slow pace of data submission from universities.

CHAPTER THREE: STUDENT ENROLMENT IN UNIVERSITIES

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents enrollment in the five progressive accreditation status of universities in Kenyan universities, namely Public Chartered, Private Chartered, Public Constituent University Colleges: Private Constituent University Colleges and those Operating with Letters of Interim Authority (LIA). To have more insight about gender representation in universities, data has been disaggregated into male and female. In addition, student enrollment at different education levels has been presented. These include bachelor's, master's, doctorate and post-graduate diploma.

Table 3.1: Student Enrolment by University Accreditation Status/Category

Accreditation status/Category	Male	Female	Total
Public Chartered University	243,586	167,732	411,349
Private Chartered University	71,666	63,422	135,709
Operating with letters of interim authority	2,629	2,978	5,608
Public University Constituent College	2,242	2,430	4,673
Private Constituent College	978	1,303	2,281
Total	321,778	237,191	559,620

More than half of the student population are enrolled in public universities (Table 3.1). A total of 559,620 students are enrolled in universities at various stages of accreditation in Kenya education institutions. The largest proportion, comprising 411,349 students, are found in public chartered universities, reflecting a skewed representation of students in the university education sector in Kenya. Private chartered universities enrolled 135,709 students, showcasing their substantial yet smaller contribution compared to public chartered institutions.

Universities operating with a letter of interim authority cater to 5,608 students, indicating a minor yet notable presence in the educational landscape. Public university constituent colleges have an enrollment of 4,673 students, while private constituent colleges account for 2,281 students.

This data highlights that public universities, including both chartered and constituent colleges, enroll more than half of the student population, emphasizing their dominant position in providing higher education.

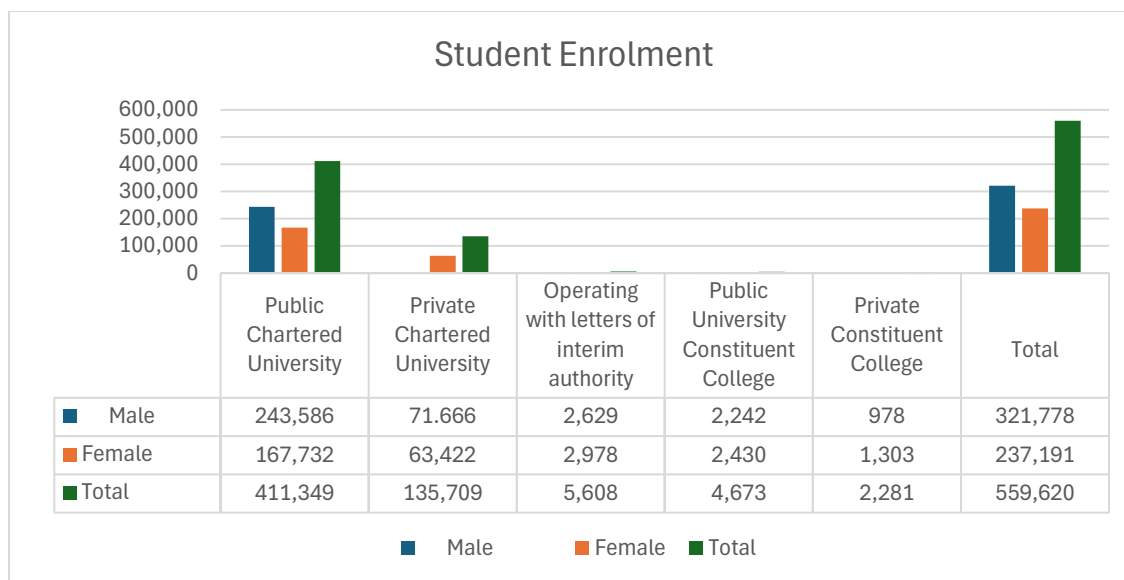


Figure 3.1: Student Enrolment by University Accreditation Status/Category

3.2 Student Enrolment by Gender

Data collected revealed that there is still some work to do in universities to realize gender parity. As shown in Figure in 2.2, male student enrolment is more than female students by a margin of 16%.

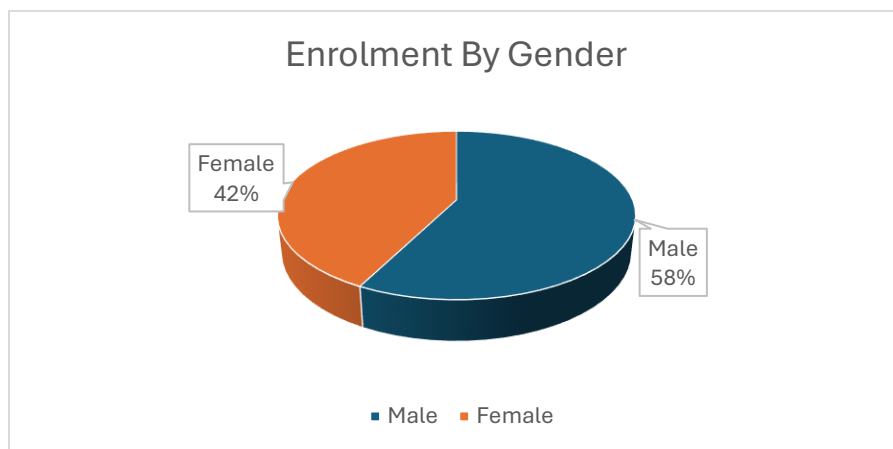


Figure 3.2: Enrolment and Gender

The pie chart illustrates the distribution of student enrollment based on gender. The male student enrollment is 321,778, constituting 58% of the total enrollment. The female student enrollment is 237,191, making up 42% of the total enrollment. It is quite evident that enrollment of male students is a higher than the female students - a clear imbalance between male and female enrollment.

3.3.0: Status of Programme Accreditation

There were a total of 5,917 programmes in all the universities in Kenya, out of which 4,544 programmes are accredited, while 1,373 are not. A summary of that status is shown in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Status of Programmes

Status	No.	Percent (%)
Accredited	4,544	76.80
Unaccredited	1,373	23.20
Total	5,917	100

Over 80% of the programmes are in public universities compared to less than 20% in private universities. This is shown in Table 3.3. This huge gap has a bearing on student enrolment in universities: public universities have higher enrolments compared to the private ones.

Table 3.3: Accreditation Status/Category of University and Number of Programmes

University Category	No. Programmes
Public Chartered University	4,806
Private Chartered University	889
Public University Constituent Colleges	128
Operating with letter of Interim Authority	54
Private Constituent College	40
Total	5,917

Figure 3.3: Category of University and Number of Programmes

3.3.1 Number of Accredited Programmes by Level of Education

Analysis of distribution of Programmes revealed that most of the programmes are at the undergraduate level (Bachelors), followed by Masters and Doctorate. Table 3.4 shows the summary of the number of programmes at each educational level.

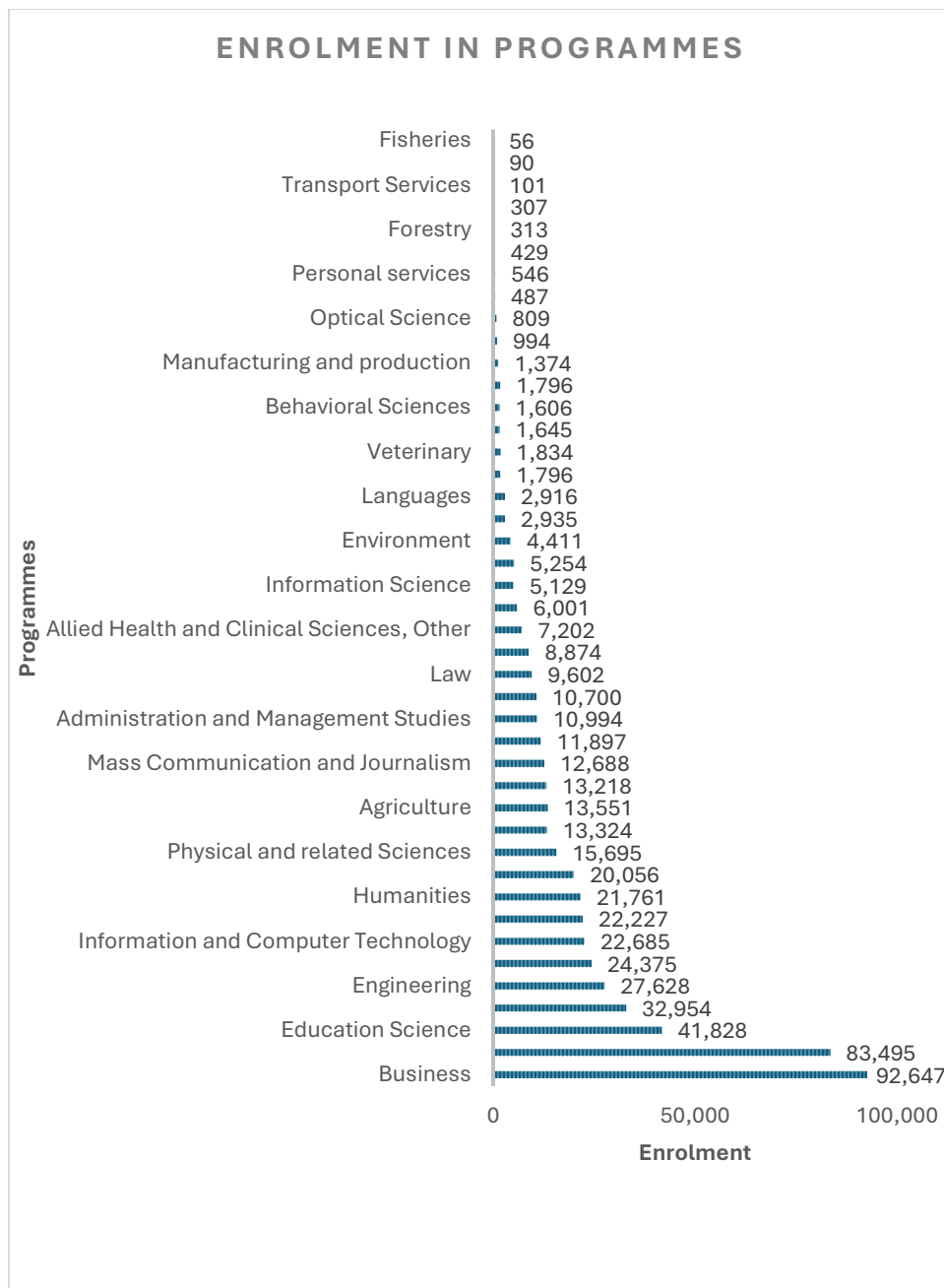
Table 3.4: Number of Accredited Programmes by Level of Education

Education Level	No. of Accredited Programmes
Bachelors	2,255
Masters	1,503
Doctorate	718
Post-Graduate Diploma	68
Total	4,544

3.3.2 Enrolment of Students in Programme Domains

An interesting pattern has evolved over the years regarding programmes that tend to attract most students. The most popular domains are in Business Studies, Education Arts and Science as well as Arts. However, there is another surprising entrant into this league of popular programmes – Engineering. Programmes with the least enrolments include Forestry, Fisheries, Veterinary, Law, Hygiene, Safety and others related to Services.

Figure 0-4: Enrolment of Students in Programme Domains



Overall, the chart shows a wide range of enrollment numbers across different program domains. The most popular domains are likely to be those with high demand in the job market, while the least popular domains may be those with more limited career prospects.

Figure 3-4 shows that most of the students are enrolled in three programme domains, namely Education (122,478), Business (98,937) and Arts (32,436).

3.4 Enrolment of students at different academic levels

Most students were enrolled at undergraduate level (94.0%) followed by Masters (4.9%), Doctorate (1.%) and post graduate diploma at 0.2 %. This provides a ratio: **Undergraduate: Masters: Doctoral = 78:4:1.**

Table 3.5: Accreditation Status and Enrolment at Different Academic Levels

Accreditation Status/ Category	Bachelors	Masters	PhD	Post-Gr	Total
Public Chartered University	388,383	18,621	3,840	504	411,349
Private Chartered University	120,713	10,649	3,655	692	135,709
With Letter of Interim Authority	3,323	2,259	26		5,608
Public University Constituent C	4,526	146	-	-	4,673
Private University Constituent C	1,822	399	60	-	2,281
Total	520,767	30,075	7,581	1,196	559,620

The universities offered various degree qualifications courses. Majority of the undergraduate students were enrolled at University of Nairobi (34,111), followed by Kenyatta University (31,743), Mount Kenya University (31,164), Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology (30,936) and Masinde Muliro University (27,245). At Masters level, the majority of the students were enrolled at Jomo Kenyatta University (3,516) followed by University of Nairobi (3,327), Egerton University (2,249), Kenyatta University (2,228), KCA University (1,277), Mount Kenya University (1,227) and Strathmore University (1,191).

Table 0.5: Enrolment of Students at Postgraduate – Doctoral Level

University Name	Count of Student
University of Nairobi	366
University of Kabianga	35
University of Embu	3
University of Eldoret	29
University of Eastern Africa Baraton	13
United States International University-Africa	128
Tom Mboya University	60
The Co-operative University of Kenya	35
Tharaka University	6
Technical University of Mombasa	26
Tangaza University College	60
Strathmore University	76
St. Paul's University	95
South Eastern Kenya University	92
Rongo University	72
Pwani University	2

Pan Africa Christian University	178
Murang'a University of Technology	33
Mount Kenya University	439
Moi University	63
Meru University of Science and Technology	5
Masinde Muliro Univ of Sci & Tech	381
Maseno University	265
Management University of Africa	26
Maasai Mara University	1
Kibabii University	103
Kenyatta University	126
Kenya Methodist University	63
KCA University	50
Karatina University	7
Kaimosi Friends University	18
Kabarak University	157
Jomo Kenyatta University of Agric and Tech	366
Jaramogi Oginga Odinga Univ of Sci and Tec	143
Egerton University	503
Dedan Kimathi University of Technology	66
Daystar University	2,090
Catholic University of Eastern Africa	110
Africa Nazarene University	18
Africa International University	130
Adventist University of Africa	85

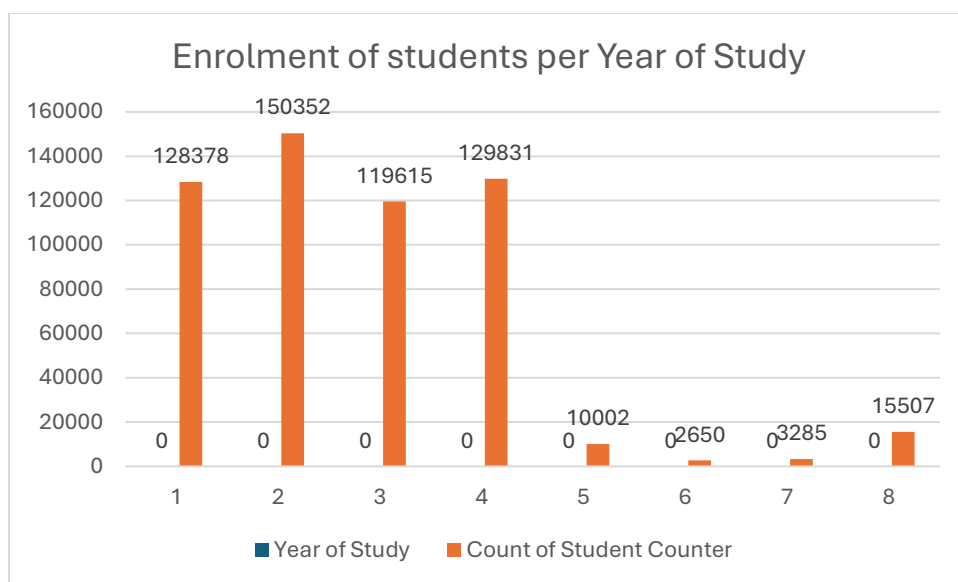


Figure 3.6: Enrolment Per Year of Study

The bar chart shows the number of students across different years of study. In the second year, the number of students is the highest, reaching nearly 150,352. The fourth and first years follow closely with over 128,378 students each. The third year has 119,615 students. The number of students drops significantly in the subsequent years.

The number of students were fewer in the later years. The high numbers in the initial years suggest a large intake of new students compared to the previous numbers.

3.6: ENROLMENT IN SELECTED PROGRAMMES IN UNIVERSITIES

Table 3: Student Enrollment in Business Programme

Accreditation status/Category	Male	Female	Total
Public Chartered University	35,426	26,232	61,692
Private Chartered University	15,897	14,129	30,073
Operating with letters of interim authority	330	215	546
Public University Constituent College	111	210	321
Private Constituent College	36	25	61
Total	51,935	40,712	92,698

Table 3.8: Student Enrollment in Education Programme

Accreditation status/Category	Male	Female	Total
Public Chartered University	28,951	30,830	59,784
Private Chartered University	8,996	9,412	18,765
Operating with letters of interim authority	2,798	2,629	5,608

Public University Constituent College	1,105	1,470	2,575
Private Constituent College	1,303	978	2,281
Total	40,450	43,045	83,855

Table 3.9: Student Enrollment in Languages Programme

Accreditation status/Category	Male	Female	Total
Public Chartered University	706	1,187	1,893
Private Chartered University	356	586	947
Operating with letters of interim authority	3	3	6
Public University Constituent College	48	27	75
Private Constituent College	–	–	–
Total	1,113	1,803	2916

3.5 Sponsorship

Figure 3-7 shows the distribution of students based on their sponsorship status, categorizing them as Government Sponsored, Self-Sponsored or Others. This provides insight into how students are financially supported in their educational pursuits.

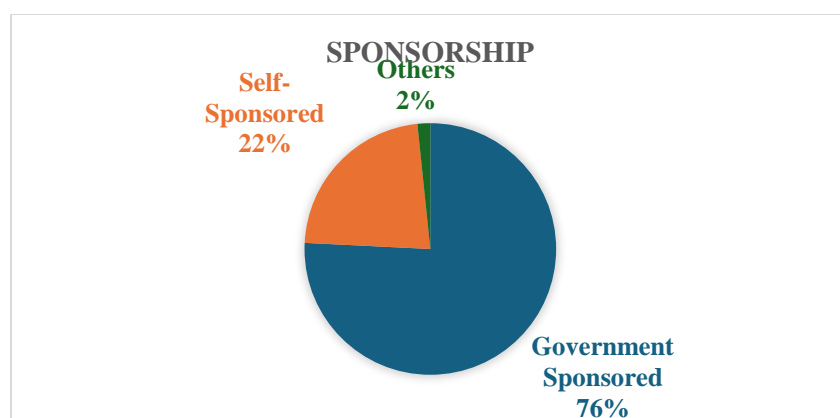


Figure 0-7: Sponsorship of students

The pie chart illustrates the distribution of sponsorship across three categories:

1. **Government Sponsored:** The largest portion, constituting 76% of the total sponsorship, is attributed to government funding. This indicates that the government plays a major role in supporting the sponsored individuals or activities.

2. **Self-Sponsored:** The second largest segment, comprising 22%, represents individuals who finance their own sponsorship. This suggests a significant number of people are willing and able to invest in their own development or pursuits.
3. **Others:** A small fraction, only 2%, of the sponsorship comes from other sources. These could include private organizations, non-governmental organizations, or individuals who are not self-sponsored. Overall, the chart highlights the dominant role of government funding in sponsorship, followed by a notable proportion of self-sponsored individuals, and a minor contribution from other sources.

CHAPTER FOUR: STAFF IN UNIVERSITIES

4.1 Introduction

Information on academic staff at public and private universities is provided in this chapter according to the category of the institution, teaching or non-teaching, gender and rank.

The data provided details staff counts across various academic and administrative positions.

Table 0-1: Staff by University Category

Institution Category	Teaching Staff	Non-Teaching Staff
Public Chartered University	10,092	15,582
Public University Constituent College	327	629
Private Chartered University	3,168	3,889
Private Constituent College	88	122
Operating with letters of interim authority	674	664
Total	14,349	20,886

The total number of academic and non-teaching staff in Universities is 14,349 and 20,886 respectively. Public chartered Universities had the highest number of teaching staff (10,092) and non-teaching staff (15,582). This was followed by private chartered universities, teaching staff (3,168) and non-teaching staff (3,889). Most of the academic staff were male (9,382) and the female were (5,058). Lecturers were the majority of the teaching staff by rank (6,052) followed by tutorial fellows (3,498) and Senior Lecturers (1,987). The overall teacher - student ratio was found to be 1: 64.

4.2: Academic Staff by Gender

Gender	No.
Male	9,382
Female	5,058

TOTAL	14,440
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Table 4.3: Summary of Academic Staff by Rank

Rank	No.
Adjunct Staff	379
Associate Professor	817
Graduate Assistant	815
Lecturer	6,052
Management	97
Professor	475
Research Assistant	73
Research Fellow	187
Senior Lecturer	1,987
Skilled Workers	64
Tutorial Fellow	3,498
	14,444

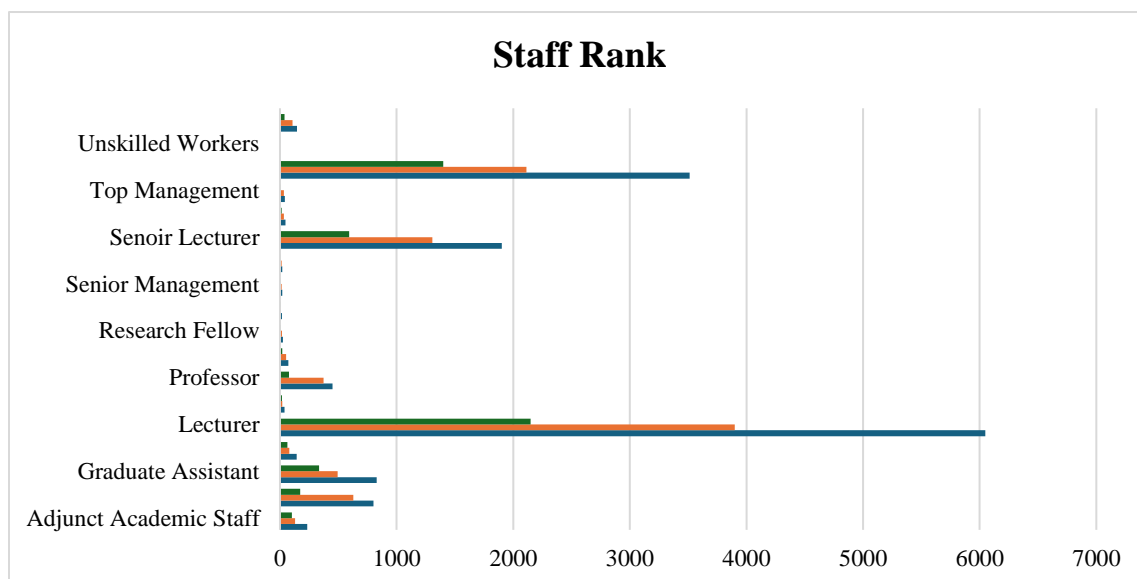


Figure 0-1: Staffing by rank

4.2 Staff Categories and Distribution

The data revealed that there are a total of 14,444 academic staff members working in universities in Kenya. Lecturers (6,052) were the majority, followed by Tutorial Fellows (3,498) and Senior Lecturers (1,987). Collectively account for approximately 80.6% of all staff. Professors, Associate Professors, Research staff and visiting faculty account for 2,7% only.

The majority are academic staff, particularly Lecturers and Senior Lecturers, which underscores the institution's focus on teaching. There is also a substantial number of Tutorial Fellows and Graduate Assistants, indicating a robust support system for instructional activities. The presence of numerous Professors and researchers highlights a strong commitment to research. Additionally, the diverse management and support staff structure ensures effective administration and smooth functioning of the institution.

The bar chart illustrates the distribution of staff members across various ranks within Universities in Kenya. Each bar represents a specific category of staff, showing their respective counts, and provides a visual comparison of the different staff groups.

The chart clearly illustrates the predominance of Lecturers and Tutorial Fellows, indicating a strong focus on teaching and instructional support within the institution. The significant number of Senior Lecturers and Associate Professors suggests a robust intermediate academic staff, while the presence of Professors underscores a commitment to research and senior academic leadership. Additionally, the chart highlights the vital role of Graduate Assistants in supporting academic activities. The varied counts in management and support staff categories reflect the institution's administrative and operational needs, ensuring its smooth functioning.

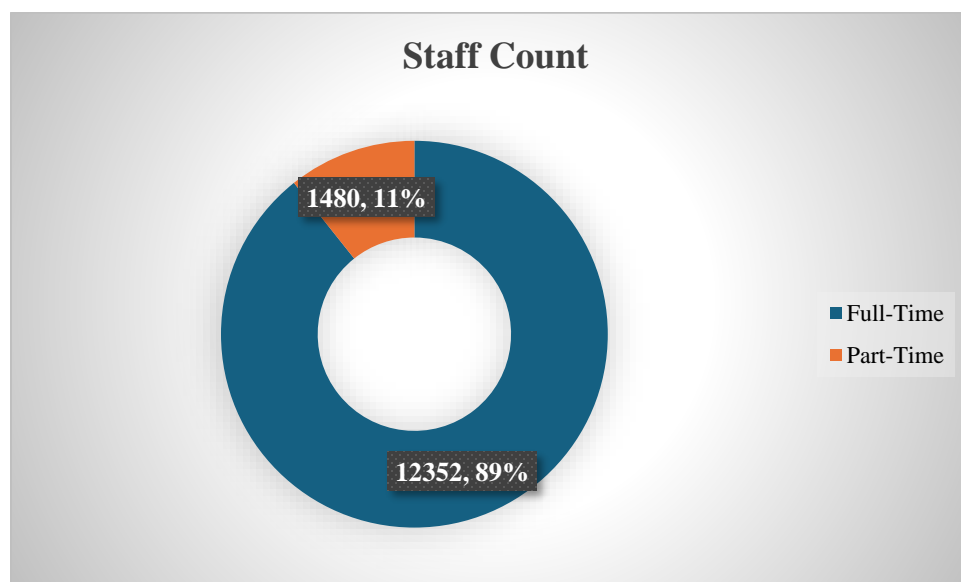


Figure 0-2 : Staff representation in Universities

The pie chart provides a visual representation of the staff composition, distinguishing between full-time and part-time staff members. The chart is divided into two segments, with each segment representing the proportion of full-time and part-time staff.

The chart shows that most of the institution's staff are full-time employees, which highlights its emphasis on maintaining a stable and consistent workforce. The smaller proportion of part-time staff members suggests a strategic use of part-time positions to supplement the full-time workforce, offering flexibility and potentially accommodating experts who may not be available for full-time positions. This balanced approach allows the institution to effectively manage its staffing needs while ensuring the availability of diverse expertise and support.

4.3 Highest academic level

Table 0-2: Staff by highest academic level

Highest Academic Qualification	Count of Staff
Doctorate	6318
Masters	5798
Bachelors	2257
Post Graduate Diploma	36
Diploma	18
Blank	12
Certificate	6
Total	14,445

The table showcases the distribution of staff members based on their highest academic qualification. Among the staff, the highest number hold Doctorate degrees, with a total of 6,318 Staff. Following closely by those with Master's degrees, comprising 5,798 staff members. Bachelors degree holders make up a significant portion as well, with 2,257 staff.

4.4 Non – teaching staff

There were a total of 20,886 non-teaching staff in universities. This comprised, male (10,904, 52%) and female (9982, 48 %). Majority of the non-teaching staff were in public chartered universities (15,582) followed by private chartered universities (3,889). The least number of non-teaching staff were in private constituent universities (122). University of Nairobi had the highest number of non-teaching staff (2293) followed by Moi University (1572), Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture (1568), Kenyatta University (1560), Egerton University (837), Maseno University (689), Masinde Muliro University (572) and Maasai Mara University (428).

In private chartered universities, Strathmore University (894) had the highest number of non-teaching staff followed by Mount Kenya University (510), Catholic University (274) and KCA university (186).

Table 0-3: Non - teaching staff in universities

Name	Total
Operating with letters of interim authority	664.00
Private Chartered University	3,889.00
Private Constituent College	122.00
Public chartered Universities	15,582.00
Public University Constituent College	629.00
Total	20,886.00

4.5 Staffing by Domain

Staff are qualified in various areas and offer training and respective areas of competencies. Across the universities, most of the staff were involved in teaching Health and Welfare (1198), Business Administration (1166), Engineering (1031), Arts and Humanities (1027) and Life and Physical **Sciences (999)**.

CHAPTER FIVE: GRADUATION IN UNIVERSITIES

5.1 Introduction

The percentage of people who graduate from universities shows how capable a nation is of producing future human resources with specialized knowledge and abilities. There are various reasons to pursue a university degree, including improved work opportunities and greater income. Countries differ greatly in the breadth and structure of university education. The ease of access to and flexibility in finishing programs, along with the current demand for better skills in the labor market, appear to have an impact on graduation rates. Knowledge-based economies depend on increasing access to postsecondary education and connecting it to industry demands, but both goals are increasingly harder to meet in times of low resources.

The graduation rates for the 2022/23 at the undergraduate and graduate levels in universities are covered in this chapter. An overview of graduations from both public and private universities opens the chapter. Following this are the graduations from the other categorizations of universities: registered private universities, private universities with LIA, private universities with constituent colleges, public universities and private chartered universities. Lastly, it provides a graduation report broken down by university category. This chapter includes data and summaries on graduation from universities. This comprises data from public and private institutions.

Table 0-1: Graduation in Universities

CATEGORY	TOTAL
Public Chartered Universities	70,091
Private Chartered Universities	24,316
Public University Constituent Colleges	1,467
Private University Constituent Colleges	109
Institutions with Letters of Interim Authority	3,846
Total	99,829

The total number of graduands in universities was 99,829. Public universities had the highest number (70,091). This is followed by private chartered universities (24, 316). The category with the least number of graduates is private constituent colleges (109). Kenyatta University had the highest number of graduates followed by Egerton and Moi Universities. Turkana University had the least number of graduates (24). Majority of the graduates were male students (53,641) closely followed by female students (46,188).

CHAPTER SIX: RESEARCH OUTPUT IN UNIVERSITIES

6.1 Introduction

Universities play a crucial role in generating new knowledge through research and innovation. Through research and innovations, universities generate new knowledge and innovative ideas which prepare them to transform the livelihoods of the people around the world. Today, there is consensus that research and innovation is the catalyst for the socio-economic and sustainable growth for any country. The UN's Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No. 9, advocates for increased investment in science, research and technology to generate innovative solutions for economic and environmental challenges. Similarly, the African Union's Agenda 2063 emphasizes promoting STI to empower young people and drive innovation-based entrepreneurship. This resonates well with the Kenya Vision 2030 blueprint that aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrialized, middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens in a clean and secure environment. Kenya, as a signatory to these global and regional initiatives, echoes this commitment. The national development blueprints, Vision 2030, and the Government's focus on the BETA Agenda, both identify Research Science Technology and Innovation (RSTI) as a critical enabler for socio-economic transformation. The Commission for University Education (CUE) plays a vital role in the Governments' endeavours by monitoring the research and innovations in universities. This helps in appraising the progress being made in the university sub-sector.

Table 0-1: Research output

Institution Category	Staff Publications	Students Publications	Staff Innovation	Student Innovation
Operating with letters of interim authority	611	33	11	15
Private Chartered University	978	458	4	6
Private Constituent College	5	15	0	0
Public Chartered University	3,972	688	173	222

Public University	217	14	0	0
Constituent College				
Total	5,783	1,208	188	243

6.2 Research Output in Universities

Data was collected from 75 universities using a Data Module developed the Commission for University Education (CUE). The tool captured research output based on publications, innovations and patents. Figure 6-1 shows the summary of the data collected.

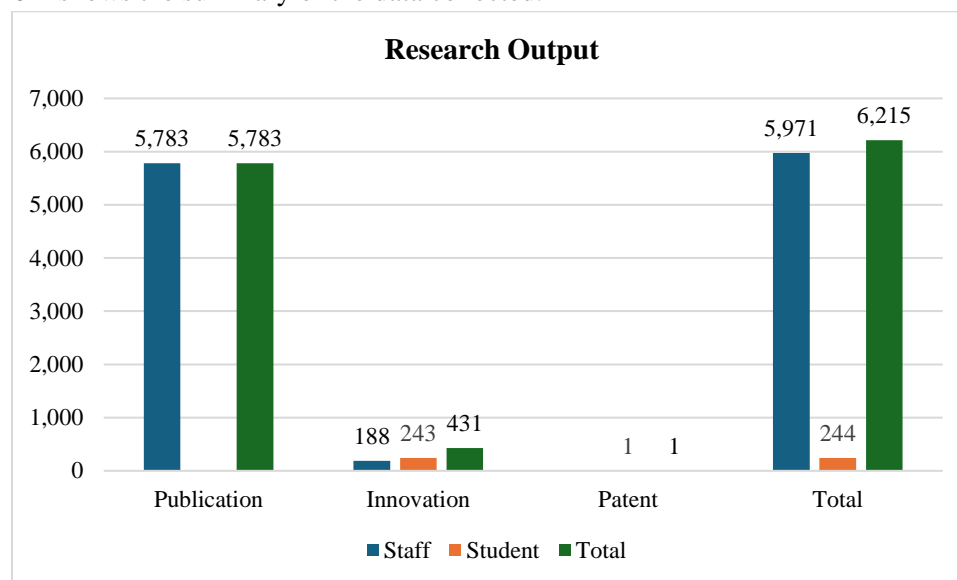


Figure 0-1: Research Outputs in Universities

Figure 6-1 shows that in the period 2023/2024, there were a total of 6,215 research outputs in universities. From this figure, it is noteworthy that most of the research outputs were **publications (5,783)**; while the **innovations were 431**; and only one (**1**) **patent**.

Further analysis reveals that the academic staff were leading the number of publications recorded (5,783) while the students recorded none. However, the **students** were ahead with **243 innovations**, compared with **188 innovations** for the **academic staff**.

The most surprising and disconcerting finding was the **one (1) patent** attributed to the **student** and **none** from the **academic staff**.

Analysis of the status of research output in Universities in Kenya reveals some gaps which require attention. Data available shows that there are numerous publications, which are being produced in the universities, but there are extremely few innovations and patents coming out of it. Universities need to shift its focus on merely publishing and invest more time and resources on innovation and securing them by patenting them. It is in doing so that the investment in university education will be felt in the country. This this presents analysis of research outputs including publications, innovations and patents.

6.3 Research Output by University Category

Analysis of Research output by University Category revealed that most research outputs (4,486) emanated from Public Chartered universities and Private Chartered Universities (1,452). The least were in Public and

Private Constituent Colleges, which produced 99 and 10 respectively. A summary of this data is presented in the Table 6-2 below.

Table 0-2: Research Output by University Category

University Category	No. of Research Outputs
Public Chartered University	4,486
Private Chartered University	1,452
Public Constituent University College	99
Letter of Interim Authority	168
Private Constituent University College	10
Total	6,215

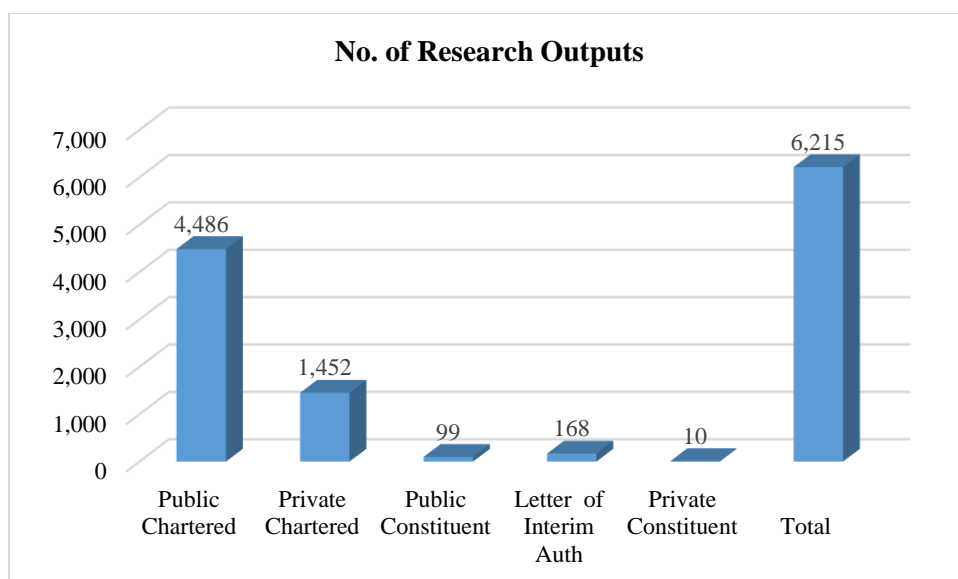
Further analysis of the research output by university category and type of research output is presented in Table 6-3.

Table 0-3: University Category and Type of Research Output

University Category/	Publications	Innovations	Patents	Total
Public Chartered	4,090	395	1	4,486
Private Chartered	1,442	10	0	1,452
LIA	142	26	0	188
Public Constituent	99	-	0	99
Private Constituent	10	-	0	10
Total	5,783	431	1	6,215

Table 6-3 has revealed that Public Universities lead in all the types of research outputs (4,486); followed by Private chartered Universities with 1,452 outputs. The least is Private Constituent Colleges with 10 research outputs. A further summary is presented in Figure 6-2.

Figure 0-2: Research Output per University Category



6.4 Research Outputs by Academic Domain

Analysis of the research output by domain shows that the leading research output was in Social Sciences (310), followed by Allied Health and Clinical Sciences (201) and Agriculture (171). Biological and related Sciences (131) was among the leading domains on research output. Table 6-4 shows the data in the different domain areas.

Table 0-4: Research Outputs Per Domain

Domains		No.	
Cross-cutting	4,038	Information Science	19
Architecture and Built Environment	21	Information Systems and Services	13
Administration and Management Studies	29	Languages	31
Agriculture	171	Law	64
Allied Health and Clinical Sciences	201	Manufacturing and production	15
Arts	76	Mass Communication and Journalism	24
Behavioral Sciences	23	Mathematics and Statistics	48
Biological and related Sciences	131	Medical Studies	108
Business	76	Nursing	36
Computer programming, Software and Media Applications	1	Optical Science	1
Computer Science	32	Personal services	1
Computer Systems Networking and Telecommunication	3	Perspectives on Law	1

Dental Studies	28	Pharmacy	29
Education Arts	87	Physical and related Sciences	56
Education Science	17	Public Health	32
Education, other	66	Public Law	1
Engineering	88	Rehabilitation Therapies	17
Environment	106	Security Services	3
Fisheries	2	Social sciences	310
Health Professions Education	5	Transport Services	7
Humanities	94	Veterinary	38
Hygiene, occupational health and safety services	65	Information Science	19
Information and Computer Technology	1	Information Systems and Services	13
		Total	6,215

6.5 Research Output in Public Chartered Universities

In Public Universities, the leading research output is in Allied Health and Clinical Sciences (173), Agriculture (170) and Biological and related Sciences (122). Table 6-5 shows the summary of the counts per domain area.

Table 0-5: Research Output in Public Chartered Universities

Domains	No.	Domain	No.
Cross-Cutting	2,629	Hygiene, occupational health and safety services	63
Architecture and Built Environment	21	Information and Computer Technology	1
Administration and Management Studies	26	Information Science	19
Agriculture	170	Information Systems and Services	10
Allied Health and Clinical Sciences, Other	173	Languages	24
Arts	62	Law	34
Behavioral Sciences	8	Manufacturing and production	15
Biological and related Sciences	122	Mass Communication and Journalism	19
Business	56	Mathematics and Statistics	38
Computer programming, Software and Media Applications	1	Medical Studies	108
Computer Science	21	Nursing	32
Computer Systems Networking and Telecommunication	2	Optical Science	1
Dental Studies	28	Personal services	1

Education Arts	68	Pharmacy	26
Education Science	16	Physical and related Sciences	49
Education, other	66	Public Health	28
Engineering	88	Public Law	1
Environment	102	Rehabilitation Therapies	17
Fisheries	2	Social sciences	208
Health Professions Education	5	Transport Services	6
Humanities	82	Veterinary	38
		Total	4,486

6.6 Research Output in Private Chartered Universities

In Private Chartered universities, research is leading in **Social Sciences (83)**, followed by **Law (30)** and Allied Health and **Clinical Sciences (28)**. Table 6-6 provides a summary of the data.

Table 0-6 : **Research Output in Private Chartered Universities**

Domains	No.	Domains	No.
Cross-cutting	1,187	Hygiene, occupational health and safety services	2
Administration and Management Studies	3	Information Systems and Services	3
Agriculture	1	Law	30
Allied Health and Clinical Sciences, Other	28	Mass Communication and Journalism	5
Arts	14	Mathematics and Statistics	10
Behavioral Sciences	15	Nursing	4
Biological and related Sciences	8	Perspectives on Law	1
Business	16	Pharmacy	3
Computer Science	11	Physical and related Sciences	5
Computer Systems Networking and Telecommunication	1	Public Health	3
Education Arts	5	Security Services	3
Environment	3	Social sciences	83
Humanities	7	Transport Services	1
		Total	1,452

6.7 Research Output Per Institution

Analysis of data to establish the institution with the leading research and innovations output was done. It revealed that the three leading institutions in research output were found to be the **University of Nairobi**

(1,085); Maseno University (1,067) and Aga Khan University (469) respectively. This is presented in Appendix 4.

Analysis of the research outputs in universities has revealed that paper publication (4,090) is the predominant output; followed by innovations (431). The least is patents (1). This seems to indicate that few research outputs translate into patents. This is a worrying finding as it means that universities contribute very little to patents which could be taken up by the industry for production and commercialization. It also confirms the long-held view that universities in Kenya mainly concentrate on teaching and less on research activities. Analysis of the research outputs by domain showed that the leading research output was in **Social Sciences domain (310)**, followed by **Allied Health and Clinical Sciences (201)** and **Agriculture (171) domains**. Biological and related Sciences (131) was among the leading domains on research output also noted. A glaring gap was found in engineering and technology related fields, yet this is where a lot of emphasis has always been placed.

As a university sub-sector, these findings should serve as a wakeup call on the need to revitalize research and innovations in universities and especially in the STEM domain areas.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Student Enrolment Per Academic Level

University	Bachelors	Masters	Doctorate	Postgraduate	Total Student Count
Adventist University of Africa	0	539	85	0	624
Africa International University	1277	313	153	24	1767
Africa Nazarene University	3833	401	18	0	4252
Aga Khan University	140	338	0	0	478
Alupe University	668	13	0	0	712
Amref International University	419	38	0	0	457
Bomet University College	2827	0	22	0	2849
Catholic University of Eastern Africa	7849	655	141	0	8645
Chuka University	13677	174	19	198	14068
Daystar University	4623	1078	2090	39	7830
Dedan Kimathi University of Technology	7766	491	66	135	8458
Egerton University	18654	2208	502	0	21364
Garissa University	826	10	0	0	836
Great Lakes University of Kisumu	1197	34	0	0	1231
Gretsa University	1439	0	0	0	1439
Hekima University College	114	42	0	0	156
International Leadership University	188	112	0	0	300
Islamic University of Kenya	468	0	0	0	468
Jaramogi Oginga Odinga Univ of Sci and Tec	6764	275	155	0	7194

Jomo Kenyatta University of Agric and Tech	30934	6509	1356	85	38884
Kabarak University	12116	841	114	0	13071
KAG East University	317	0	0	0	317
Kaimosi Friends University	6320	110	18	0	6448
Karatina University	6998	44	7	0	7049
KCA University	18168	1272	50	294	19784
Kenya Highlands Evangelical University	1045	0	0	0	1045
Kenya Methodist University	6722	437	63	0	7222
Kenyatta University	35067	2923	184	153	38327
Kibabii University	6613	273	103	18	7007
Kirinyaga University	8094	53	22	0	8169
Kiriri Women's University of Scienceand Tech	1343	0	0	0	1343
Kisii University	18831	97	16	0	18944
Koitaleel Samoei University College	1597	43	0	0	1640
Laikipia University	7653	0	0	0	7653
Lukenya University	2606	52	0	1	2659
Maasai Mara University	7092	62	1	0	7155
Machakos University	15161	206	0	0	15367
Mama Ngina University College	172	0	0	0	172
Management University of Africa	685	109	26	0	820
Marist International University College	451	29	0	0	480
Maseno University	20325	4	544	1	20874
Masinde Muliro Univ of Sci & Tech	19778	858	263	20	20919

Meru University of Science and Technology	7785	179	11	3	7978
Moi University	20674	192	63	2	20931
Mount Kenya University	31164	1227	439	320	33150
Multimedia University of Kenya	5936	122	0	0	6058
Murang'a University of Technology	7328	50	44	0	7422
Pan Africa Christian University	800	345	178	7	1330
Pioneer International University	1410	0	0	0	1410
Presbyterian University of East Africa	3038	5	0	0	3043
Pwani University	7240	95	2	0	7337
Riara University	465	0	0	0	465
Rongo University	5774	160	72	3	6009
Scott Christian University	641	0	0	0	641
South Eastern Kenya University	7547	444	92	0	8083
St. Paul's University	5638	464	95	0	6197
Strathmore University	6408	1191	76	0	7675
Taita Taveta University	3688	79	0	0	3767
Tangaza University College	1100	324	61	0	1485
Technical University of Kenya	10777	159	140	0	11076
Technical University of Mombasa	8492	88	26	0	8606
Tharaka University	4988	132	6	0	5126
The Co-operative University of Kenya	6780	156	35	0	6971
The East African University	449	0	0	0	449
Tom Mboya University	5843	176	90	0	6109
Turkana University College	1226	104	0	0	1330

Umma University	1472	1	0	0	1473
United States International University-Africa	4273	1057	128	0	5458
University of Eastern Africa Baraton	5132	50	13	7	5202
University of Eldoret	10899	99	29	0	11027
University of Embu	8450	219	3	0	8672
University of Kabianga	8989	137	35	0	9161
University of Nairobi	34059	3327	366	53	37805
Uzima University	249	0	0	0	249
Zetech University	3603	0	0	0	3603
TOTAL	520,767	30,075	7,581	1,196	559,620

Appendix 2: Enrolment of Students Per Programme Domain

PROGRAMME	Male	Female	Total
Business	51,935	40,712	92,647
Education Arts	40,450	43,045	83,495
Education Science	26,523	15,305	41,828
Arts	16,948	16,006	32,954
Engineering	21,987	5,641	27,628
Social sciences	12,208	12,167	24,375
Information and Computer Technology	16,318	6,367	22,685
Mathematics and Statistics	14,879	7,348	22,227
Humanities	10,252	11,509	21,761
Education, other	9,512	10,544	20,056
Physical and related Sciences	11,032	4,663	15,695
Medical Studies	7,376	5,948	13,324
Agriculture	8,299	5,252	13,551
Computer Science	10,358	2,860	13,218
Mass Communication and Journalism	6,123	6,565	12,688
Biological and related Sciences	7,567	4,330	11,897
Administration and Management Studies	5,698	5,296	10,994
Nursing	5,572	5,128	10,700
Law	4,519	5,083	9,602
Architecture and Built Environment	6,353	2,521	8,874

Allied Health and Clinical Sciences, Other	4,139	3,063	7,202
Public Health	3,051	2,950	6,001
Information Science	3,562	1,567	5,129
Computer program, Software and Media Applica	3,284	1,970	5,254
Environment	2,508	1,903	4,411
Pharmacy	1,525	1,410	2,935
Languages	1,092	1,824	2,916
Information Systems and Services	1,372	424	1,796
Veterinary	1,257	577	1,834
Security Services	1,110	535	1,645
Behavioral Sciences	774	832	1,606
Computer Systems Networking and Telecommunication	1,372	424	1,796
Manufacturing and production	1,119	255	1,374
Health Professions Education	536	458	994
Optical Science	395	414	809
Hygiene, occupational health and safety services	231	256	487
Personal services	173	373	546
Rehabilitation Therapies	133	296	429
Forestry	189	124	313
Complementary Therapies	147	160	307
Transport Services	37	64	101
Perspectives on Law	36	54	90
Fisheries	26	30	56
Total	321,778	237,191	559,620

Table 4: Graduation Per University

<u>Institution Name</u>	<u>Student Count</u>
Aga Khan University	169
Gretsa University	674
Management University of Africa	276
Pioneer International University	223
Amref International University	0
Islamic University of Kenya	0
Riara University	2361
International Leadership University	29
Uzima University	114
United States International University-Africa	1331
Strathmore University	1327
St. Paul's University	879
Scott Christian University	80
Africa Nazarene University	831
Kenya Methodist University	816
Kabarak University	1597
Daystar University	767
Catholic University of Eastern Africa	747
University of Eastern Africa Baraton	701
Zetech University	1098
Great Lakes University of Kisumu	212
Kenya Highlands Evangelical University	116
KAG East University	80
Kiriri Women's University of Science and Technology	328
The East African University	803
Presbyterian University of East Africa	356
Adventist University of Africa	63
KCA University	2429
Lukenya University	730
Mount Kenya University	7510
Hekima University College	38
Pan Africa Christian University	64
Umma University	1001
Africa International University	412
Marist International University College	83
Tangaza University College	26

University of Eldoret	2851
University of Nairobi	2832
University of Embu	975
Moi University	5349
Maseno University	3043
Kenyatta University	12643
Jomo Kenyatta University of Agric and Tech	5211
Egerton University	7514
Karatina University	1006
Kibabii University	981
Kirinyaga University	793
Kisii University	2069
Laikipia University	1334
Maasai Mara University	1407
Machakos University	1120
Meru University of Science and Technology	1105
Masinde Muliro Univ of Sci & Tech	2411
Multimedia University of Kenya	1061
Chuka University	2116
Dedan Kimathi University of Technology	2037
Garissa University	185
Jaramogi Oginga Odinga Univ of Sci and Tec	1180
Murang'a University of Technology	1047
Pwani University	1474
Rongo University	542
South Eastern Kenya University	485
Taita Taveta University	588
Technical University of Mombasa	1652
Technical University of Kenya	2959
University of Kabianga	1099
The Co-operative University of Kenya	1022
Turkana University College	24
Kaimosi Friends University	381
Bomet University College	7
Tharaka University	68
Tom Mboya University	708
Alupe University	223
Koitaleel Samoei University College	56
Mama Ngina University College	0

	<u>99,829.00</u>
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Appendix 5: Output Per Institution

Name	No
Uzima University	8
University of Nairobi	1085
University of Kabianga	79
University of Embu	103
University of Eastern Africa Baraton	14
United States International University-Africa	50
Umma University	5
Turkana University	18
Tom Mboya University	9
The East African University	134
Tharaka University	4
Technical University of Mombasa	51
Technical University of Kenya	83
Tangaza University	5
Taita Taveta University	44
Strathmore University	138
St. Paul's University	21
South Eastern Kenya University	58
Scott Christian University	1
Rongo University	26
Riara University	79
Pwani University	9
Presbyterian University of East Africa	115
Pan Africa Christian University	38
Murang'a University of Technology	32
Multimedia University of Kenya	39
Mount Kenya University	210
Moi University	133
Meru University of Science and Technology	84
Masinde Muliro Univ of Sci & Tech	17
Maseno University	1067
Management University of Africa	68
Mama Ngina University College	2
Machakos University	28
Maasai Mara University	217
Laikipia University	32
Koitaleel Samoei University College	18

Kisii University	32
Kiriri Women's University of Science & Tech	21
Kirinyaga University	61
Kibabii University	71
Kenyatta University	358
Kenya Methodist University	8
KCA University	30
Karatina University	79
Kaimosi Friends University	28
KAG East University	5
Kabarak University	58
Jomo Kenyatta University of Agric and Tech	233
Jaramogi Oginga Odinga Univ of Sci and Tec	45
International Leadership University	12
Hekima University College	5
Great Lakes University of Kisumu	28
Garissa University	11
Egerton University	128
Daystar University	52
Co-operative University of Kenya	51
Chuka University	112
Catholic University of Eastern Africa	12
Bomet University College	61
Amref International University	1
Alupe University	77
Aga Khan University	469
Africa Nazarene University	16
Africa International University	21
Adventist University of Africa	6
Total	6,215

Appendix 6: Academic Staff Per Programme Domain

Programme Domain	Staff Count
Architecture and Built Environment	79
Administration and Management Studies	171
Agriculture	226
Agriculture, forestry and Fisheries	439
Allied Health and Clinical Sciences, Other	108

Architecture and Construction	227
Arts	330
Arts and humanities	951
Behavioral Sciences	28
Biological and related Sciences	268
Business	908
Business Administration	1069
Computer programming, Software and Media Applications	12
Computer Science	189
Computer Systems Networking and Telecommunication	67
Computing and ICT	378
Education	757
Education Arts	272
Education Science	156
Education, other	186
Engineering	1072
Environment	126
Fisheries	1
Forestry	11
Formal Law	6
Health and Welfare	1149
Health Professions Education	20
Humanities	424
Hygiene, occupational health and safety services	17
Information and Computer Technology	137
Information Science	53
Information Systems and Services	42
Journalism and Information	179
Languages	151
Law	350
Life Science and Physical Science	848
Manufacturing and Processing	8
Manufacturing and production	23
Mass Communication and Journalism	134
Mathematics & Statistics	465
Mathematics and Statistics	302
Medical Studies	289
Nursing	194
Optical Science	4
Personal services	22
Perspectives on Law	5
Pharmacy	42
Physical and related Sciences	309

Public Health	111
Public Law	10
Rehabilitation Therapies	18
Security Services	7
Services	235
Social sciences	789
Veterinary	50
Veterinary Sciences	85
	14,445

Appendix 7: Universities offering Mass Communication and Journalism

S/No.	University Name	Count of Student
1.	Africa Nazarene University	313
2.	Aga Khan University	180
3.	Bomet University College	118
4.	Chuka University	279
5.	Daystar University	933
6.	Egerton University	172
7.	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agric and Tech	1280
8.	Kabarak University	461
9.	KCA University	726
10.	Kenya Methodist University	149
11.	Kenyatta University	589
12.	Kibabii University	333
13.	Maasai Mara University	386
14.	Maseno University	651
15.	Masinde Muliro Univ of Sci & Tech	660
16.	Meru University of Science and Technology	104
17.	Moi University	893
18.	Mount Kenya University	666
19.	Multimedia University of Kenya	1175
20.	Murang'a University of Technology	2
21.	Pan Africa Christian University	25
22.	Presbyterian University of East Africa	485
23.	Riara University	39
24.	Rongo University	859
25.	Technical University of Kenya	182

26.	Technical University of Mombasa	459
27.	Tharaka University	184
28.	The Co-operative University of Kenya	189
29.	United States International University-Africa	255
30.	University of Eastern Africa Baraton	112
31.	Zetech University	170
		13,029

Appendix 8: ACADEMIC STAFF & RANK

University	Prof	Ass. Prof.	Snr. Lec.	Lecturer	Research Fellow	TF	Mgt	Total
Adventist University of Africa	3	4	3	6	0	0	0	16
Africa International University	5	2	10	20	0	5	0	42
Africa Nazarene University	0	3	9	59	1	2	0	74
Aga Khan University	8	13	67	100	0	24	0	212
Alupe University	0	0	4	22	1	49	0	76
Amref International University	0	0	4	11	0	7	0	22
Bomet University College	0	2	8	45	0	5	0	60
Catholic University of Eastern Africa	1	11	32	114	0	62	3	223
Chuka University	12	26	23	126	0	74	0	261
Co-operative University of Kenya	1	3	6	21	0	32	0	63
Daystar University	2	8	38	79	0	14	0	141
Dedan Kimathi University of Technology	9	10	36	65	0	86	0	206
Egerton University	27	51	69	200	0	67	2	416
Garissa University	1	3	10	26	0	8	0	48
Great Lakes University of Kisumu	4	0	5	12	2	38	5	66
Gretsa University	3	0	1	8	0	18	0	30
Hekima University College	1	0	2	16	0	6	0	25
International Leadership University	5	0	5	7	2	1	0	20
Islamic University of Kenya	0	0	1	25	0	0	0	26

Jaramogi Oginga Odinga Univ of Sci and Tec	7	16	23	95	1	28	3	173
Jomo Kenyatta University of Agric and Tech	33	66	142	296	8	259	16	820
Kabarak University	5	9	32	133	0	32	0	211
KAG East University	0	0	3	74	1	0	0	78
Kaimosi Friends University	1	4	12	31	1	20	0	69
Karatina University	2	10	9	63	22	64	0	170
KCA University	1	2	6	27	21	56	0	113
Kenya Highlands Evangelical University	1	0	1	3	0	10	0	15
Kenya Methodist University	0	5	24	55	0	82	0	166
Kenyatta University	21	58	174	802	0	127	0	1182
Kibabii University	2	4	14	56	0	36	0	112
Kirinyaga University	3	2	10	53	0	45	0	113
Kiriri Women's University of Sci and Tech	0	0	3	15	0	81	0	99
Kisii University	1	9	35	130	0	122	0	297
Koitaleel Samoei University College	0	1	6	12	0	1	0	20
Laikipia University	0	11	14	40	0	17	0	82
Lukenya University	2	0	8	8	0	23	0	41
Maasai Mara University	6	12	25	78	0	35	0	156
Machakos University	4	7	14	37	0	71	0	133
Mama Ngina University College	0	0	3	2	0	6	4	15
Management University of Africa	2	1	7	24	1	6	3	44
Marist International University	0	0	0	8	0	30	0	38
Maseno University	24	34	44	260	3	27	1	393
Masinde Muliro Univ of Sci & Tech	29	37	79	206	1	11	0	363
Meru University of Science and Technology	4	5	18	73	1	45	0	146
Moi University	32	57	136	321	0	200	0	746

Mount Kenya University	2	7	24	92	66	149	3	343
Multimedia University of Kenya	2	6	15	71	16	7	0	117
Murang'a University of Technology	1	5	11	35	0	18	0	70
Pan Africa Christian University	1	0	7	2	11	12	13	46
Pioneer International University	0	0	0	1	0	14	0	15
Presbyterian University of East Africa	1	0	2	67	0	0	0	70
Pwani University	12	10	13	96	0	62	0	193
Riara University	17	1	8	19	0	37	2	84
Rongo University	1	11	16	50	0	5	0	83
Scott Christian University	1	0	4	38	0	48	0	91
South Eastern Kenya University	2	13	15	96	0	31	0	157
St. Paul's University	3	4	15	127	0	9	1	159
Strathmore University	10	10	35	152	0	343	15	565
Taita Taveta University	3	2	9	31	0	27	0	72
Tangaza University	1	1	5	38	0	0	0	45
Technical University of Kenya	32	33	60	256	1	309	2	693
Technical University of Mombasa	4	4	27	108	0	103	6	252
Tharaka University	0	2	3	10	0	45	0	60
The East African University	0	1	11	1	0	29	0	42
Tom Mboya University	2	4	7	53	0	26	0	92
Turkana University	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
Umma University	0	0	0	26	0	16	0	42
United States International University-Africa	12	14	96	15	6	0	0	143
University of Eastern Africa Baraton	3	3	9	33	1	60	0	109
University of Eldoret	19	27	1	236	0	12	5	300
University of Embu	5	5	23	70	1	18	0	122
University of Kabianga	3	1	17	47	0	25	11	104
University of Nairobi	76	167	358	518	19	137	5	1280
Uzima University	1	3	31	33	0	0	0	68

Zetech University	1	2	1	5	0	70	1	80
Total	477	822	1998	6190	187	3555	101	13,330